

# 刘毅 语法自测

大众中级英语

常见题型

技能自测

各类应试

强强过关

主编 / 刘毅 • 出版 / 外文出版社

**YOU CAN**  
英·文·系·列

——大众中级英语——

# 语 法 自 测

刘 毅 主编

外 文 出 版 社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

语法自测/刘毅主编. —北京:外文出版社, 2001.7

(大众中级英语)

ISBN 7-119-02838-3

I. 语… II. 刘… III. 英语-语法-习题 IV. H314-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 17634 号

外文出版社网址:

<http://www.flp.com.cn>

外文出版社电子信箱:

[info@flp.com.cn](mailto:info@flp.com.cn)

[sales@flp.com.cn](mailto:sales@flp.com.cn)

著作权合同登记图字:01-2000-4229

台湾学习出版有限公司授权外文出版社

在中国大陆地区独家出版发行英汉(简体字)文版

大众中级英语

语 法 自 测

主 编 刘 毅

责任编辑 李春英

封面设计 周尚文

印刷监制 张国祥

出版发行 外文出版社

社 址 北京市百万庄大街 24 号

邮政编码 100037

电 话 (010)68995883(编辑部)

(010)68329514/68327211(推广发行部)

印 刷 三河市实验小学印刷厂

经 销 新华书店/外文书店

开 本 大 32 开

字 数 150 千字

印 数 00001-10000 册

印 张 7

版 次 2001 年 7 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

装 别 平

书 号 ISBN 7-119-02838-3/H·1121(外)

定 价 10.00 元

---

版权所有 侵权必究

## 编者的话

本套从台湾学习出版有限公司引进的大众中级英语自测系列丛书,共分为七个单册,分别为:《听力自测》(上)、《听力自测》(下)、《词汇自测 500 题》、《阅读自测》、《完形填空自测》、《语法自测》、《写作·口语自测》,意在帮助具备中级英语水平的学习者进行各项技能的综合训练,最终达到在听、说、读、写几方面得到全方位自我检测与提高的目的。

《语法自测》共有 50 个测试单元,每单元 10 题,题后附有详细的解答内容。学好语法,最简单的方法就是做练习。本书的每道题都是从国内外大规模考试中整理出来的常考题。我们刻意将语法规则打乱,均匀分布在每个测试单元中,使学习者对语法能有全面性的了解。只要通读本书,相信你的英文语法就会有相当的程度。

**TEST 1**

**Directions:** Of the four choices given after each sentence, choose the one most suitable for filling in the blank.

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ the truth, I would tell you.  
(A) know  
(B) have known  
(C) knew  
(D) will know ( )
2. This is \_\_\_\_\_ house for such a small family.  
(A) too big  
(B) too big a  
(C) too a big  
(D) big too a ( )
3. Jack was caught \_\_\_\_\_ on the exam.  
(A) cheat  
(B) cheated  
(C) cheating  
(D) being cheated ( )
4. Eric is \_\_\_\_\_ tennis player on his team.  
(A) the much best  
(B) very the best  
(C) much the better  
(D) by far the best ( )
5. You cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ when choosing friends.  
(A) too careful  
(B) more careful  
(C) so much careful

2 语法自测

- (D) too much careful ( )
6. I would \_\_\_\_\_ see the movie. It's too violent.  
(A) not rather  
(B) rather not  
(C) rather not to  
(D) like not to ( )
7. You shouldn't have bothered, Mrs. Owens; you're \_\_\_\_\_ to me.  
(A) much too kind  
(B) too much kind  
(C) very much kind  
(D) very too kind ( )
8. Mary is a good cook, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) so I do  
(B) so do I  
(C) so I am  
(D) so am I ( )
9. When she has a lot of homework, she burns the midnight oil more often than \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) not  
(B) none  
(C) ever  
(D) never ( )
10. Two of these three students can speak English; \_\_\_\_\_ cannot.  
(A) another  
(B) other  
(C) the other  
(D) the others ( )

## TEST 1 详解

1. (C) If I **knew** the truth, I **would tell** you.

如果我知道真相，我就会告诉你。

表示与现在事实相反的假设，其公式为：

$$\text{If} + \text{S.} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{were} \\ \text{过去式动词} \\ \text{过去式助动词} + \text{V.} \end{array} \right\} \dots, \text{S.} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right\} + \text{V.}$$

2. (B) This is **too big a house** for such a small family.

这间房子对这样的小家庭来说太大了。

**so, as, too, how** + 形容词 + **a** + 名词。

3. (C) Jack **was caught cheating** on the exam.

杰克被发现考试作弊。

**catch sb. + V-ing** 撞见某人正在

被动语态是“**sb. is caught + V-ing**”，表示“某人被撞见正在”。

4. (D) Eric is **by far the best** tennis player on his team.

埃里克显然是他那一队最好的网球选手。

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the very} \\ \text{much the} \\ \text{by far the} \\ \text{far and away the} \end{array} \right\} + \text{最高级形容词}$$

5. (A) You **cannot be too careful** when choosing friends.

选择朋友时，再怎么小心也不为过。

**cannot too** 再怎么…也不为过；越…越好

6. (B) I **would rather not** see the movie. It's **too violent**.

我宁愿不看那部电影。太暴力了。

**would rather + V.** 宁愿

**{ would rather not + V.** 宁愿不

**= wouldn't rather + V.** (不可写成 *would not rather*)

**violent** ['vaiələnt] *adj.* 暴力的

7. (A) You shouldn't have bothered, Mrs. Owens; you're

**much too kind** to me.

欧文太太，你实在不用麻烦的；你对我真是太好了。

副词 **much** 须放在 **too** 的前面，用来加强语气。

**much too kind** 太好了(不可说成 *too much kind*)

8. (D) Mary is a good cook, and **so am I**.

玛丽菜做得很好，我也是。

这类题目有一个答题的秘诀，将省略的字补上去，如果合理，即是答案。像答案(D) **so am I** 是 ***so am I a good cook*** 的省略。而(C) **so do I**，不可能是 ***so do I a good cook***(误)的省略。**so** 在意义上等于 **also** 时，须倒装。

9. (A) **When she has a lot of homework**, she burns the midnight oil **more often than not**.

当家庭作业很多时，她经常熬夜。

**{ more often than not** 常常(是 *often* 的加强语气)

**= as often as not**

**burn the midnight oil** 熬夜(= *sit up* = *stay up*)

10. (C) Two **of these three students** can speak English; **the other** cannot.

这三个学生中，有两个会说英语；另一个不会。

三个里面剩下来一个，用 **the other**。剩下来两个以上，就用 **the others**。

## TEST 2

**Directions:** *Of the four choices given after each sentence, choose the one most suitable for filling in the blank.*

1. Foreign tourists are often surprised at the \_\_\_\_\_ prices of things in Tokyo.  
(A) big  
(B) high  
(C) much  
(D) expensive ( )
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the medicine, and your pain will go away.  
(A) If you take  
(B) Take  
(C) Taken  
(D) Taking ( )
3. We will go camping this weekend \_\_\_\_\_ it rains or not.  
(A) whether  
(B) which  
(C) unless  
(D) though ( )
4. These kinds of books are \_\_\_\_\_ little value.  
(A) having  
(B) of  
(C) with  
(D) without ( )
5. Our company offers \_\_\_\_\_ workweek, competitive salary and attractive benefits.  
(A) five-day

6 语法自测

- (B) five-days  
(C) a five-day  
(D) a five-days ( )

6. \_\_\_\_\_ what I had ordered, I called the mail-order company.  
(A) Received not  
(B) Not received  
(C) Not having received  
(D) Not to receive ( )

7. Bill's car is nicer than \_\_\_\_\_ of my brother.  
(A) one  
(B) that  
(C) it  
(D) which ( )

8. He could not \_\_\_\_\_ from smiling, though with a slight sense of guilt.  
(A) avoid  
(B) help  
(C) refrain  
(D) quit ( )

9. There are a \_\_\_\_\_ of dolphins.  
(A) herd  
(B) flock  
(C) swarm  
(D) school ( )

10. The opera starts at seven. We \_\_\_\_\_ be late.  
(A) needn't  
(B) mustn't  
(C) don't have to  
(D) haven't got to ( )

## TEST 2 详解

1. (B) Foreign tourists are often surprised at the high prices of things in Tokyo.

外国游客常觉得东京物价之高令人十分惊讶。

price(价格)的高低, 该用 high 和 low 来形容。

2. (B) Take the medicine, and your pain will go away.

吃了药, 你的疼痛就会消失。

{ 祈使句 and ... 如果..., 就

{ = if you ..., ...

“吃”药要用 take, 不可用 eat。

3. (A) We will go camping this weekend whether it rains or not.

不论是否下雨, 我们这个周末都会去露营。

whether ... or not “无论是否”, 引导状语从句修饰 go, 表让步, or not 不可省略。whether ... or not 引导名词从句的时候, or not 可以省略。

camp [kæmp] v. 露营

4. (B) These kinds of books are of little value.

这些种类的书没什么价值。

of + 抽象名词 = 形容词

如: of value = valuable; of use = useful

5. (C) Our company offers a five-day workweek, competitive salary and attractive benefits.

我们公司一周休两天, 薪水不错, 而且福利十分吸引人。

workweek 为可数名词, 前面须加冠词 a。而“数字-名词”所形成的复合形容词中, 名词一律用单数, 故选 (C) a five-day workweek “一周休两天”。其它类似用法如: a seven-year-old boy (七岁的小男孩) 等。

workweek ['wɜ:kwi:k] n. 一周的总工作时间

competitive [kəm'petitiv] adj. 有竞争力的

6. (C) Not having received what I had ordered, I called the mail-order company.

由于没收到我订购的东西，所以我打了电话给邮购公司。

mail-order [ˈmeɪlɔːdə] *adj.* 邮购的

本句是由 *Because I hadn't received what ...* 转化而来的。

状语从句改为分词结构有四个步骤：①去连词 (Because)。②去相同主语 (I)。③动词改为现在分词 (hadn't received → having not received)。④否定词要置于分词之前 (Not having received ... )。

7. (B) Bill's car is nicer than that of my brother.

比尔的车比我哥哥的车好。

为避免重复前面提过的名词，单数名词可用 *that* 代替，复数名词可用 *those* 代替。

8. (C) He could not refrain from smiling, though with a slight sense of guilt.

虽然有点罪恶感，但他还是忍不住微笑。

**refrain from** 表示“克制自己不要”。

其余选项都直接接动名词。

**cannot refrain from + V-ing** 忍不住  
= **cannot avoid + V-ing** = **cannot help + V-ing**  
= **cannot quit + V-ing** = **cannot stop + V-ing**

9. (D) There are **a school of** dolphins. 那里有一群海豚。

*school* 作“(鱼)群”解释。

**a school of dolphins** 一群海豚

其它单位词的用法为：(A) **a herd of cattle** “一群牛”，(B) **a flock of birds** “一群鸟”，(C) **a swarm of bees** “一群蜜蜂”。

*dolphin* [ˈdɒlfɪn] *n.* 海豚

10. (B) The opera starts at seven. We **mustn't** be late.

歌剧七点开始。我们绝不能迟到。

表示“绝对禁止；绝对不能”，用 **mustn't**。

## TEST 3

**Directions:** Of the four choices given after each sentence, choose the one most suitable for filling in the blank.

1. If you were really interested in what I'm saying you \_\_\_\_\_ staring out of the window.  
(A) will be  
(B) will have been  
(C) would have been  
(D) wouldn't be ( )
2. The question \_\_\_\_\_ at today's meeting is whether we should postpone the plan till next month.  
(A) discussing  
(B) is discussed  
(C) to be discussed  
(D) to be discussing ( )
3. She's going to \_\_\_\_\_ her father into buying a new car.  
(A) say  
(B) speak  
(C) talk  
(D) tell ( )
4. A violent demonstration must be avoided by \_\_\_\_\_ means.  
(A) no  
(B) all  
(C) some  
(D) none ( )
5. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at seven in the morning.  
(A) is having always  
(B) always is having

10 语法自测

- (C) has always  
(D) always has ( )

6. \_\_\_\_\_ will be the next president of the United States of America?

- (A) Do you think who  
(B) Who do you think  
(C) Who do you know  
(D) Whom do you think ( )

7. Now that I have a motorcycle, I \_\_\_\_\_ ride my bicycle.

- (A) seldom never  
(B) ever seldom  
(C) hardly ever  
(D) hardly never ( )

8. There is \_\_\_\_\_ when the patient will regain consciousness.

- (A) not to tell  
(B) no telling  
(C) not telling  
(D) only telling ( )

9. He mentioned a book \_\_\_\_\_ I can't remember now.

- (A) which title  
(B) with the title which  
(C) in which the title  
(D) the title of which ( )

10. The performance was so outstanding that the audience gave the musician a \_\_\_\_\_ ovation.

- (A) stand  
(B) stands  
(C) stood  
(D) standing ( )

## TEST 3 详解

1. (D) *If you were really interested in what I'm saying, you wouldn't be staring out of the window.*

如果你真的对我说的感兴趣, 你就不会一直望着窗外。

表示与现在事实相反的假设, 主要从句动词用“should/would/could/might + V.”, 而用进行时有加强语气的作用。

stare [steə] v. 凝视

2. (C) The question to be discussed at today's meeting is *whether we should postpone the plan till next month.*

今天会议要讨论的问题是我们是否要把这项计划延期到下个月。

不定式短语 to be discussed 作形容词用, 放在所修饰的名词 question 之后, 且依句意为被动语态, 故选(C)。

postpone [pəust'pəun] v. 延期

3. (C) She's going to talk her father into buying a new car.

她要去说服她的父亲买部新车。

**talk sb. into V-ing** 说服某人

4. (B) A violent demonstration must be avoided by all means.

充满暴力的示威运动一定要避免。

**by all means** 务必(↔ by no means 决不)

demonstration [ˌdemən'streɪʃən] n. 示威

5. (D) Tom always has breakfast at seven in the morning.

汤姆总是在早上七点吃早餐。

表示现在的习惯动作, 用一般现在时。

**always**(总是)为频率副词, 其位置为:

① be 动词之后。②一般动词之前。③助动词与一般动词之间。  
本句中的 has(吃)为一般动词, 故选(D) **always has**。

6. (B) Who **do you think** will be the next president of the United States of America?

你认为谁会是一任美国总统?

凡是疑问词所引导的名词从句, 作 think, believe, imagine, guess 等这类动词的宾语时, 必须把疑问词放在句首。因为如不将疑问词放句首, 则该句无意义, 如选项(A)。

7. (C) Now that I have a motorcycle, I **hardly ever** ride my bicycle.  
既然我有了摩托车, 我就很少骑自行车了。

**now that** 既然

**hardly ever** 很少 (= seldom)

8. (B) There is **no telling** when the patient will regain consciousness.

没有人知道病人何时会恢复意识。

{ **There is no + V-ing** ...是不可能的

= **It is impossible to + V.**

regain [ri'gein] v. 恢复

consciousness ['kɒnfəsnis] n. 意识

9. (D) He mentioned a book **the title of which** I can't remember now.

他提到一本书, 但我现在无法记起它的书名。

title ['taɪtl] n. 书名

He mentioned a book **the title of which I ...**

= He mentioned a book **whose title I ...**

关系代词 which 引导定语从句, 修饰 book, 在从句中, which 作 of 的宾语。

10. (D) The performance was *so* outstanding *that the audience*

*gave the musician a **standing ovation**.*

那场表演十分精彩，观众都起立为那位音乐家鼓掌欢呼。

stand“站”为不及物动词，没有被动语态，故不能用过去分词。

**standing ovation** 起立鼓掌

ovation [əu'veɪʃən] *n.* 热烈鼓掌、欢呼

outstanding [aʊt'stændɪŋ] *adj.* 杰出的